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KENNETH L. M. PRAY
President, National Conference of Social Work—1946

THE CONFERENCE BULLETIN

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82 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio

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Treasurer: Arch Mandel, New York City

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New Membership Directory

A NEW membership directory, the first to be published in three years will be issued this fall. Formerly it came out in January. Beginning with the new addition it will be issued as of October 1 each year and will list the names, affiliations and addresses of all members in good standing as of September 30 of the current year. Any member who has not already verified their name and address on forms sent from the Conference office should do so at once. If there is any change prior to September 1, this information should also be sent to the Conference office at once. Every effort will be made to have the directory as accurate as possible but if recent and up to date information has not been sent in, the office has no way of knowing the facts. Any member formerly listed who for any reason has let his membership lapse during the past three years can be sure of a new listing by renewing his membership prior to September 1.

Our New President

MR. KENNETH L. M. PRAY, Director of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work in Philadelphia, the new President of the Conference has had a distinguished career.

A native of Wisconsin, he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1907 and entered newspaper work as a political reporter and correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. Subsequently he became a member of the staff of the Public Charities Association as Assistant Secretary in 1915 and the Executive in 1918. During the period of his administration the Association first undertook the organization of a Committee on Prison Affairs which later became the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs. This no doubt accounts for Mr. Pray's continued interest in prison reform.

In 1922 he became the Director of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work in Philadelphia where he has remained continuously until the present although there have been several periods where he has been away from the School on leave of absence. During one such period in 1936 he served as Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Assistance and Relief which subsequently submitted a report to the Governor which drastically reorganized the whole program of public assistance in that state.

Mr. Pray has been a member of the Conference for more than thirty years and has served on numerous Committees as well as having appeared upon the program a great many times. He brings to the Presidency of the Conference in this critical year recognized leadership in our profession and a long experience in Conference affairs.

1945 Proceedings

THE volume of the Proceedings for 1945 consisting of a selection of papers from the program plans that were specifically prepared for the Proceedings as well as for use in the local communities, is now on the press. It is hoped that publication will be in the early fall. Proceedings are sent to all members of the Conference in good standing whose fee is \$5.00 a year or more. It may also be purchased directly from the Columbia University Press at \$5.00 per volume. While this year due to the exigencies of the occasion the volume will be somewhat smaller than usual it will still represent a good cross section of social work thinking during this critical year.

The Presidential Address

WE are printing the Presidential Address by Dr. Potter in full rather than brief excerpts from a number of papers. It is not only an outstanding address but discusses the Conference and its place in social work so effectively that we believe it will be more valuable to members of the Conference than the plan followed last year. All of the manuscripts that were made available to the local community meetings are being published in the Proceedings which the Conference members will receive probably in October.

A Word of Greeting From The President

Kenneth L. M. Pray

IN 1945, for the first time in all its seventy-two years the National Conference of Social Work did not summon its far-flung membership to assemble at one place at one time, to confer together upon the problems of social living. There was no possible doubt in the minds of any of us as to our cheerful acquiescence in the national policy to avoid unnecessary travel. There was, however, something ironical in the necessity of omitting the great annual meeting at the very time when the problems of social change and adjustment were pressing most severely upon all of us, and when we most needed, perhaps, the opportunity to stand away from them for a time and to gather from each other new insight and strength with which to move steadily forward in meeting them.

But the National Conference has made a virtue out of that necessity. It has given the occasion for an extraordinary nation-wide demonstration of the vitality of the Conference idea and of the Conference itself, as a stimulating, guiding force in the social work field. It has disclosed amazing reservoirs of initiative, creative imagination, and capacity for concerted action, at the grass roots, if you please, upon which the National Conference can rely for leadership and achievement in the future, more confidently than ever.

In something like 160 different communities, big and little, in almost every state and in several provinces of Canada, the message and meaning of the National Conference was carried to 20,000 people during the month of May. That achievement dwarfs, by comparison, any audience the Conference has ever reached in the past. What has been lost of the inspiration and the specific values of a great national gathering, with a week-long discussion of every aspect of current needs and plans and processes, has probably been more than matched by the gain of interest and understanding in these local communities, where the problems are immediately at hand and must be faced in all their pressing reality. For this we owe a debt of gratitude to the officers, the committees, the staff, the participants, and the membership itself.

We face another year of uncertainty and anxiety. We devoutly hope that before next June, we may have reached, or may see clearly ahead, the end of this unprecedented global war and the beginning of a new era of equally unprecedented global peace. In that event the Conference may be able to assemble for its usual annual meeting, with the new vigor and new hope that grows from new beginnings. We shall then face an obligation commensurate with the obvious need for courageous, imaginative, sure-footed leadership in the days of transition and read-

justment that lie just ahead. But whether we can unite our resources in one great gathering, or shall have to find another way to make our contribution to the pool of national interest, insight and purpose, in those crucial days, we can now count confidently upon the membership itself to carry on, with a real sense of responsibility and a fine capacity for consistent, organized effort.

The National Conference of Social Work represents in a unique degree the deep, permanent, constantly growing interests and forces of this continent which are devoted to the realization of the highest possible standards of well-being and progress, measured in human terms. We afford the one regular, designated opportunity each year for these forces and interests—all of them, and as one integrated whole—to find free expression in their search for one concerted purpose and in the evaluation of proposed means for the attainment of that purpose. In a moment of crisis like the one we now face, choices will be made by our government and our people that determine decisively, for generations to come, the conditions under which human beings shall live, the way they shall live together. We must marshal, in one way or another, in this unique forum of national social thought and opinion, the clearest, broadest, most disinterested lay and professional insights and judgments as to the meaning of events, the alternatives they open, the consequences that attach to them.

By the same token we must contrive, with all the skill and resources available to us, to open the eyes and the ears and the minds of thoughtful Americans to the spirit and content of our discussions, as helpful sign posts on the road to social peace and progress. In other words, we must contrive, in unusual measure, to be **heard**—not, of course, as a cocksure, intolerant, dogmatic minority, eager to bend national policy to our will—but as an earnest, unselfish group of citizens, whose special experience has a unique contribution to make to the understanding of national problems and, therefore, to the formulation of national policy.

There never was a moment when this kind of contribution—the definition of each decisive factor in social planning and action—was more essential, now when its outcome could be more rewarding. I am sure that the National Conference of Social Work in 1946 will rise to this extraordinary occasion. It has proved its readiness, its capacity and its determination—from top to bottom—to meet this test. Let us move forward together to that great goal.

The Retiring President Sums It Up

THE Conference year of 1945 has passed into history! In the midst of the turmoil of world revolution we have ourselves made history worthy of our past and hopeful for the future.

For the first time in the seventy-three years of our existence, because of war transportation difficulties, we were denied the dynamic experience of meeting face to face the thousands of men and women, representative of the social services, public and private, lay and professional, young and old, who would have assembled in Milwaukee and there exchanged experience, received encouragement and have girded ourselves for the strenuous years ahead.

We capitalized on this disappointment, not to say disaster, and grasped opportunity for maximum service to our constituency taking the National Conference to the grass roots in forty-one states of the Union, District of Columbia and Canada and to more than 160 communities.

We gratefully pay tribute to Russell Kurtz whose imagination conceived the idea; and to the Program, Editorial and Executive Committees which developed the program, which in content, scope and quality marks an "all time high" in our transactions; and to Howard Knight whose extraordinary organizational ability and to Jane Chandler and our loyal staff, who carried the details of operation, through to a successful conclusion.

For the first time in seventy-three years the wealth of program material, fresh from the grill, was made available to local communities and applied to local conditions. During National Conference Week more than 17,000 persons participated and your President shared in the program in metropolitan New York City, industrial Paterson and suburban Plainfield, New Jersey.

This modification in Conference method has implications for the future and gives promise of added strength in

terms of membership in an organization which knits together the whole fabric of social services in the United States.

Throughout our Conference planning and the celebration of National Conference Day we were conscious of the preparation for and deliberations of the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations. The events have served to disclose to us the weakness in the armor of organized social work. Why were the social services not recognized as observers or advisors at this epoch making convocation, as were education and health? Who is the "official spokesman" for the social services? Not the National Conference of Social Work, if the careful study which your president made in an effort to determine our responsibility, has validity and these conclusions are recorded in the 1945 transactions.

But—the social services must find a spokesman and develop a platform which in the years ahead will serve as a guide to statesmen. We need a "Dumbarton Oaks for Social Services." It may be that the slowly developing reorganization within the National Social Work Council, bringing together, as it does, official representatives, public and private, lay and professional, in all fields, will be the answer. It must not be too long delayed!

There lies ahead in the United States and throughout the world a stupendous task in social welfare service and material assistance. The American people have demonstrated extraordinary capacity to produce the munitions of war, to transport the materiel and to prepare the men and women who are winning the war on land and sea. We must not fail to measure up to the challenge of reconversion and reconstruction and the measure of our devotion must not prove too little and too late.

Ellen C. Potter, M.D.

The Year of Decision for Social Work

Ellen C. Potter, M.D. President, National Conference of Social Work and
Director of Medicine, State Department of Institutions and Agencies,
Trenton, New Jersey

THAT this is the year of decision in social work cannot be successfully challenged! With this One World in ferment, with economic, Social, technological and political change, national and international, already in motion the field of social work cannot escape the necessity of change within itself; nor can it avoid changed relationships with kindred fields; nor modified relationships with those who seek personal service or material help.

THE EVIDENCE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Decisions may be made in related fields, within the next few months, which will shape our destiny without conscious participation on our part, unless we interpret correctly the signs of the times and chart our course in relation to them. We are not alone on this turbulent sea. There are other ships torn by the gale and swirling currents seeking to chart a course over the horizon into the future. The *Christian church* is seeking to find its way back to the people "that humanity may be brought into vital daily relationships with a living God, and that all the forces of righteousness may be united in an eternal warfare against the forces of evil."

- (1) Rockefeller, John D., Jr., *The Christian Church—What of Its Future*. Published by the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews is seeking new methods of promoting racial and religious cooperation and has appropriated a very substantial budget to implement their objectives.

Educators are evaluating their past performance critically; are questioning the quality of their teacher training; are acknowledging the short-comings of the curriculum from pre-school to graduate level and are planning revision and are revitalizing their whole program.

Scientists are questioning, not the miracles of their discoveries and their application to the solution of difficult problems, but rather, they are questioning their failure or their inability to interpret their discoveries, old and new, to the common man and their use to him, so that he will avail himself of the help science has to offer. They are calling upon the educators to develop "an informed middle class in science" through the study of science as a cultural subject, insuring through this "middle class" their "understanding and responsibility for the constant maintenance of the application of scientific knowledge to the needs of society."

- (2) American Association for the Advancement of Science, Bulletin, January, 1945. "A Middle Class in Science." F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary.

It is within the range of possibility that professional social work needs a "middle class" ally and interpreter if

its services are to be properly understood and utilized by society as a whole.

Moreover, the scientists in the fields of anthropology, medicine, sociology, psychology, geology, etc., have attempted in *The Science of Man in the World Crisis* to bring together material which should be helpful to persons like ourselves concerned with the solution of human problems, anxious to plan wisely for their remedy, and yet always hampered by the "time lag" (of almost a generation) "for the new discoveries and techniques of one science to become a part of the regular working equipment of other sciences." We as social workers may not yet qualify as "scientists" in our field but we represent a young profession; we have developed a philosophy and technical competence and are ready to adapt new tools, new ideas to our purpose. If this book, *The Science of Man*,³ does nothing else for us, it will serve to emphasize the interdependence of all fields of knowledge and of service which relate to human beings.

- (3) *The Science of Man in the World Crisis*. Edited by Ralph Linton, Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University, Columbia University Press.

Medical science and public health services have, in the last fifty years, made astounding advances in diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of disease and maintenance of health. Today the "consumer" as well as organized medicine are in agonizing search for a plan which will make these services available everywhere. Organized medicine is scudding before the gales of public demand for good medical care for all people but the profession is caught between the financial reefs of economic planning for facilities and payment for services on the one hand, and the "intrusion" of government on the other with what they please to call "socialized medicine." A workable partnership between government and organized medicine cannot be long delayed.

Not only is the organized medical profession in process of change, whether it will or no, but organized nursing is driven by pressures, educational, economic, patriotic, which may result in modification of curriculum, classification of nurses and standards of licensure, differentiating between the practical nurse, the bedside registered nurse, the administrator and educator in the field of nursing. In all these developments government will inevitably participate.

Government itself, in the midst of winning the war, is involved in post-war planning. New tasks lie ahead. Relationships between Federal, state and local governments must be integrated. Forces outside of the government are exerting pressure to correlate and coordinate certain functions of government so that a maximum of effective service shall be rendered on behalf of all citizens. Education, health and welfare services are interdependent functions

of government; they must burst the traditional boundaries of separate functioning and find the way to work together on behalf of all. This is a gigantic task in governmental and professional relationship.

Social insurance is challenging assistance programs; veterans' benefits are adding complications to an already over-categorized system of social security; political patronage still seeks to hold its power but is under the pressure of merit systems. Confusions such as these must be resolved, and that speedily, if democracy is to serve the people.

Capital and labor are involved, each in its field, in a struggle either to "hold their gains" or minimize their losses in the face of fundamental changes which involve all the people. Labor and management, functioning today as rivals (or even enemies), instead of as partners, are groping through the fog of prejudice for a solution of their problems of full employment, an annual living wage and the right to bargain collectively. The answers to these problems will never be found until capital and labor acknowledge themselves as part of the whole people and resolve their rivalries in the interest of the welfare of society as a whole. The third party to these controversies, the people of the United States, must, through government, share in these decisions.

Organized labor has entered the fields of adult education, of politics and of social service in a big way. The adaptation of these programs to promote the welfare of all the people is a problem to which they must now address themselves.

These five great areas of spiritual, social, scientific, economic and governmental power, all moving into the future searching for their responsible place in world and local affairs, are bound to us, who serve in the field of social welfare, by ties which are inescapable. The social services and material help which we are called on to give are made necessary by the inadequacy of the basic security which these great forces should provide. Our own treatment of social problems is facilitated if we are aware of what they have to offer to those in need. We must understand them and be conscious of the interdependence of all these forces.

We are evidently in distinguished company as we seek to arrive at decisions which must be made as social work enters a new era. This may be cold comfort! But let us face the realities.

THE HISTORIC PAST OF SOCIAL WORK

One hundred years ago, individual and collective decisions were made which cast the mould in which the future destiny of this country was to be formed. No one man designed it. No single group of men and women determined the future. There was participation by leaders, yes, but decisions made by many little people shaped the future of the American dream. We share in a similiar undertaking in our time. If we are to make decisions for the future we must look back into our historic past, for institutions of philanthropy as well as government have a continuity; they "hitch on to the past and forward on to the future" as is emphasized in the teaching of English history in London's common schools.

Private philanthropy was no unusual manifestation in America before the decade of the 1870's. Governmental charity was found only in the office of the overseer of the poor, in the almshouse, and the lunatic asylum. In neither private nor public charity was there organization or standardization. In 1863 Massachusetts established the first State Board of Charities and Corrections for the purpose of focusing some degree of inspectional and supervisory power upon state and local charitable and correctional institutions. In rapid succession other states followed Massachusetts' example and these public agencies early sought interstate conference.

The life story of the National Conference of Social Work began in 1871 when representatives of the State Boards of Charities and Corrections of Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin met, 79 strong (with one woman in attendance). They established the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. The purpose of that meeting and of those which followed was,

"To get better acquainted, to discuss questions of common interest, to meet for mutual benefit and encouragement."

We were created to meet a governmental need. After that first meeting, private philanthropists sought membership; by 1877 the private "Charity Organization Movement" came into being. However, until 1890 the public charities dominated the deliberations of the conference.

What were our themes for discussion in those early decades? In the terminology of those days we discussed insanity, public buildings for the dependent classes, penal affairs and prison discipline, statistics and legislation, medical charities and outdoor relief, dependent and delinquent children. By 1879 we were talking about preventing pauperism; and by 1882 the immigrant, organized charities in cities, imbecility and idiocy and education for the blind had been dealt with; followed by the education of the deaf and dumb and "preventive medical charities."

In the first decade of our existence medical men were prominent in our deliberations. More than fifty different physicians were members of our standing committees during the first six years. They were largely representative of the state institutional systems and mental hospitals, but they were participating in the programs concerned with dependent and delinquent children, medical charities and the prevention of pauperism, and in these fields they provided leadership.

By the time the Conference entered its third decade organized private charity had outstripped the public charities in philosophy and leadership, carrying the torch for the next thirty years. They recognized the need for trained social workers and nurses to replace volunteers. By 1900 the training of social workers had become a reality in New York and Chicago. Mary Richmond was laying the foundation of case work as a social force.

In our sixth decade Dr. Richard Cabot (in 1931), the third physician to be our president as far as we can discover (for ancient records do not always reveal whether a "doctor" is of medicine or divinity) challenged social work to undertake a scientific evaluation of the results of its technical advance in case work, and he indicated that

up to that time only six published documents gave evidence of a scientific approach to evaluation, and he gave special credit to the Gleucks and their *500 Criminal Careers* and Sophie Theis' research on *How Foster Children Turn Out*. There is still need for "scientific evaluation" of the results of our service both in the public and private field.

Our seventh decade brings us back full circle to government as a dominant factor in the field of social work and our programs reflect Federal participation with the states in leadership and funds, and the adaptation of professional skills developed in the private social work field to the "mass production" service job which government must supply.

Looking at the record of the National Conference we have served social work well as an educational force, have provided for an exchange of experience and opinion and have documented the problems, policy and performance of social work in our transactions for nearly three quarters of a century. We have, however, done vastly more than that. We have provided the seed-bed or the nursery in which specialized fields of social work have come into being, have become self-conscious, and acquired a corporate existence of their own. Many of them still retain close relationship with us as Associate Groups. The roster with the date of incorporation of some of them is significant.

- (6) National Recreation Association, 1906
- National Probation Association, 1907
- Family Welfare Association of America, 1911
- Community Chests and Councils, 1918
- American Association of Schools of Social Work, 1919
- Child Welfare League of America, 1920
- Social Work Publicity Council, 1921
- American Foundation for the Blind, 1921
- American Association of Social Workers, 1921
- National Social Work Council, 1922
- American Public Welfare Association, 1930, etc., etc.

—From Social Work Year Book, 1945.

Over a long period the National Conference of Social Work kept the flickering spark of public welfare alive and in contact with professional social work in sub-section or sub-committee programs. The American Public Welfare Association, incorporated in 1930, in the midst of the depression, marshalled the forces recruited by government to serve people in need, bringing these public servants into touch with each other and with the National Conference. An additional vital function growing out of the National Conference is found in the growth of state conferences of social work. There were eight state conferences by 1901. Today there is a conference in every state of the Union, with our National Conference Office keeping them in touch with each other.

So much from our historic past which, in terms of growth, continuity and scope of service, is a worthy heritage.

TAKING OUR BEARINGS IN SOCIAL WORK

What is the future of social work and our relation, as an organization, to it? Let us take our bearings as a navigator must if he is to chart his course to reach port. Our one fixed star is in the realm of the spirit, with the firm

acknowledgment of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man and the recognition of the dignity of the human personality with which we deal. Without that in sharp focus techniques, methods and cash grants are but "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

We are no longer the solitary guardian of the social services as we were for the first twenty years of our existence. The specialized agencies which have developed during the last fifty years form a constellation to which we must look as we chart our course.

The American Association of Social Workers stands as the spokesman for social work as a profession. This is our second fixed point of reference. The Association has charted its course in this year of decision, directly toward the "building of sound relationships," with both the administrative and legislative bodies of government and with other groups with which they may wish to join forces for action. The Association proposes to work to make effective the accumulated knowledge of the profession in relation to questions of public social policy. It is addressing itself to the problem of voluntary registration of social workers as members of a profession, and to the necessary procedures to achieve legal licensing at a later date. This is a matter of great importance in a profession touching so closely the welfare of human beings. Nationally and locally they pledge themselves to promote the expansion and support of education for social work on a professional level.

This charting of a definite course of action, involving related major objectives, is of the utmost importance in connection with the rapid expansion in the public social welfare field.

The Association of Schools of Social Work provides a third fixed point of reference. It has within the last two years completed a critical evaluation of the curriculum which is essential to the development of professional competence and leadership in social work. It has set the standards of pre-professional preparation for entrance, on a graduate level, to accredited schools and Gordon Hamilton states, "The general trend in curriculum building at the present time seems to be toward the establishment of a broad professional, rather than a narrow technical, base," and she adds, "Only students who understand the problems of population, of technology, of the economic and political framework, can aspire to social work leadership in organization and control of social forces."

- (7) Social Work Year Book—1945, "Education for Social Work," pp. 141-142.

According to the last census count (1940) more than 72,000 persons were classified as social workers, while membership in our professional organization (A.A.S.W.) approximated 11,000. Provisionally, the forty-two schools presently accredited, located in twenty-two different states, Hawaii and Canada—over one-third of them established in tax-supported universities—give us hope that qualified personnel in public welfare departments may, some day, become a reality in line with sound public policy. The difficult task of selecting and admitting students to the graduate level of training will present a continuing challenge and, in the words of Miriam Van Waters, "They must be human personalities worth training."

The National Conference of Social Work may properly leave the responsibility for the future development of social work as a profession to these two national bodies.

The *Constellation of Associations* organized on the national level in the many technical fields of social and health work constitute our fourth fixed point of reference. All of these agencies are reconsidering present programs in the light of future need. Their local units are adjusting to meet war and post-war conditions. Family and children's agencies are consolidating; children's institutions are uniting organically or functionally with children's agencies and their corporate names are being changed. Professional consultation on a fee for service basis has been undertaken in response to public demand. Social case work, under various new labels, has moved into many new settings, in industry, labor unions, schools defense councils, selective service boards, even into the armed services. Their future planning seeks to prepare to meet the impact of conditions created by demobilization, reconversion and a world at peace.

The *National Social Work Council*, created in 1922, is composed of individuals, chiefly professional, representative of these many specialized agencies, its purpose the exchange of information between nationally organized social work agencies, regular conferences and study of common problems. It is critically reviewing its present form of organization, basis of representation and the functions which it might perform on behalf of social, health and related fields of service in an integrated or coordinated program of social welfare. The National Council is predominantly representative of the interests of private social work but is alive to the expansion in the field of public welfare which is represented in its membership.

There is within the National Council and its present thoughtful planning, the possibility of a unity of purpose and a recognition of interdependence, among all fields of social service, public and private. Such unity, when realized, should strengthen greatly the influence of social work as a whole in the development of public policy and coordination on the local level. The babel of tongues which speak for social work today confuses those who are responsible for public policy.

The emergence of *Public Welfare* on Federal, state and local levels is the fifth fixed point of reference in charting our future course. In the short span of fourteen years under the stimulus of Federal legislation and funds, every state in the Union now has an established state department of welfare (under a variety of titles); county welfare boards and staffs in more than 3,000 counties in the United States which meet at least minimum standards; and general relief, especially in metropolitan areas, responding to modern concepts of public welfare service. The American Public Welfare Association through its round table conferences has met the need of the public welfare administrators on state and county levels more adequately than has been possible in our National Conference of Social Work, but the rank and file of case workers, investigators and county supervisors have found their inspiration, education and technical training opportunity within the National and State Conferences of Social Work.

Edith Abbott⁸ has said, "In the last fourteen years there has been a change in our whole welfare picture—one of

the great social changes that come once in a generation. Like most far-reaching changes, this was preceded by a series of slowly accumulating minor changes; and, when these are fitted together, they show a clear trend to a great and permanent expansion of the public social services, because the needs of the people in the newer and more democratic world of the present century could not be met by the old system."

- (8) *Social Services in Wartime. Social Work after the War*, Edith Abbott, page 170. University of Chicago Press.

She emphasizes further that "The most important service these (private) societies can render is to support the work of the public service." Knowing Miss Abbott, as many of us do, we can be sure she does not mean to support the public agency uncritically, but rather, to help the public agency secure legislation which is adequate to its purpose, funds which are sufficient for administration, assistance grants and service by qualified personnel. Such supporting help can be rendered only on the basis of a "friendly relationship," which Dr. Cabot, in his presidential address, emphasized as the first step in social diagnosis, which should lead to mutual understanding and treatment or help.

There is an old proverb ascribed to an American Indian tribe which says, "Never judge a man until you have walked in his moccasins two weeks." Perhaps there is no more important function that the National Conference can perform than to provide the setting in which, for one week each year board members, executives, case workers and investigators, in public and private social agencies can exchange moccasins and walk together. Mutual understanding and respect as between those engaged in public and private social service is essential as we move forward into the new era which lies ahead.

TAKING A POLL OF CONFERENCE OPINION

Having taken our bearings from five major points of reference, in which direction does the National Conference chart its course in the midst of social change?

In an attempt to understand the "mind" of the Conference, and being a near neighbor to the "Gallup Poll," we undertook to sound out the "public opinion" of the Conference membership on several points which it could be assumed were of importance or at least of interest of the membership.

We learned from "A Guide to Public Opinion Polls"⁹ that a sampling poll does not have to cover thousands to be significant but does have to represent a carefully selected cross section of the "population" (in other words our membership) at various levels of service in our organization, geographic distribution, major areas of service, etc. We recognized the disadvantage of written questions, as contrasted with an oral interview, but it was the only method available to us.

- (9) "A Guide to Public Opinion Polls," George Gallup. Princeton University Press. Pages 13-23

To point up our thinking and the validity of any conclusion which might be reached, the experts in this field

tell us that the margin of error as between a large sample and a small sample is negligible when the sample is a representative cross section. They illustrate the point by the poll of 200 interviews taken by the Office of Public Opinion Research (Princeton) in regard to the voting intentions of citizens of New York State before the gubernatorial election in the fall of 1942; and contrast it with the poll taken by the New York *Daily News* based on 48,000 interviews. The result of the small poll by the Office of Public Opinion was only one per cent less accurate than that of the *Daily News*. The size of the sample need not be any fixed percentage of the population group sampled; "So long as the 'universe' or population sampled, is many times larger than the sample, there is no fixed relationship between the two." Our National Conference membership provides that "many times larger" population whose mind we have sought to understand.

Our "sample" was composed of 22 ex-presidents; chairmen of sections and special committees for the last ten years (75); deans of 39 schools of social work; and from the membership master file every twenty-fifth card drawn, providing a total unduplicated sample of 353 persons. We found this sample provided a wide geographic distribution as well as a cross section of fields of social work, both public and private.

What were some of the questions on which we hoped to secure some light to guide us as we move into the new era in world affairs? There is the hardy perennial which comes into bloom at least every two years: Shall the National Conference become a spokesman for, or an organization for action in, the field of social work? Is the name of our organization in tune with the times? What unanimity is there within our membership as to public policy in expanding fields of service related to the needs of our clients and on what is that unanimity based? Has the National Conference a legitimate concern regarding professional education for social work, and if so, what?

Before we attempt to evaluate the returns from our "sampling", a few comments are in order. As contrasted with professional organizations, such as the American Sociological, American Medical, American Association of Social Workers, we have no common denominator in terms of qualification for membership except interest in social service and the payment of membership dues; this membership changes greatly from year to year. It increases sharply in the area in which the annual conference is held, losing a substantial portion of these members within a year or two. There is not the sustained sense of obligation from year to year over a long period of time which provides a continuity of support, financial and intellectual. Our membership is not a delegate body and we do not assemble with the consciousness of a body of public opinion "back home," which we support or oppose in our discussions. The long established policy of our organization as stated in the preamble to our constitution provides for the discussion of the problems and methods of practical human improvement and for the dissemination of information. It specifically states we do not formulate platforms. As a result an "action psychology" has never been developed.

What does our poll show? Returns were received from only 46% of those contacted. This is somewhat better than the average return from questionnaires, but not sufficient to indicate a keen sense of responsibility for providing some insight into the "mind of the Conference." The rank and file membership pulled down our average by its low return of 38%. The chairmen of sections and special committees returned 65%; presidents 54% and deans of the schools of social work 46%.

What did we seek to learn through the questions we submitted? First: Is there a definite consensus of opinion as to whether a limited form of social action would strengthen the Conference; and, Will entrance into the field of action divide the Conference into warring camps? We defined "limited action" to mean "The official public announcement by the Conference of principles which social workers endorse in regard to public policy or social legislation; the official announcement being based upon a two-thirds majority vote at the annual business session." The

opinion of 58.8% of the poll expressed the belief that such action would strengthen the conference. Three per cent failed to give an opinion, but they would not have swung the opinion to the negative. On the question as to whether an action policy would divide the conference the returns were nearly equal, for and against, but with 20% expressing "no opinion" and therefore quite inconclusive. Three-fourths of the presidential poll were against action; two-thirds of the section chairmen were for action; the deans were divided fifty-fifty, and two-thirds of the rank and file were for action.

We reach the conclusion that the conference membership has not made up its mind as to the wisdom of entering the field of action; and that internal conflict might endanger our present useful function of discussion, information, and education in the field of social work. A revision of the constitution would be necessary if action were to become possible.

Our second question sought to determine the thinking of the conference on our name as appropriate to the thinking of today. Edith Abbott has given us a summary of the vote, taken in 1917, when a change of name left behind us the old name of National Conference of Charities and Correction and substituted the National Conference of Social Work.¹⁰ This new name was the choice of 42% of the vote then cast.

- (10) Social Services in Wartime-Social Work after the War, page 170. University of Chicago Press.

Today's poll shows 50.9% votes cast in favor of National Conference of Social Welfare; 24% for National Conference of Social Work; and 25.9% scattered among five other choices; 35% of the latter vote were for National Conference of Social Workers. The scattering of votes was greatest among the general membership.

We reach the conclusion that there is no unity of opinion but there is a trend toward "social welfare" as contrasted with "social work" which is accounted for, as suggested by Miss Abbott, by the widespread use of "public welfare" and "social welfare" now applied to the public social services as contrasted with private social work.

Our third question sought to learn the mind of the Conference in regard to the most pressing problem of the day, namely, the method by which health and sickness services for all the people shall be provided. We wanted to know on what basis our membership made up its mind on such important matters. Had they read the section of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill relating to health; or any of five publications which we listed¹¹ which might throw light on the question?

- (11) Statement of the American Public Health Association; The Report of the Health Program Conference on Principles of a Nationwide Health Program; U. S. Medicine in Transition, *Fortune*, 1944; or the Progress report of Senator Pepper's Committee, War-time Health and Education.

The poll revealed no definite consensus of opinion. Three-fourths had read the section of the Wagner Bill but only 36% had read the Statement of Principles of a Nationwide Health Program. The past presidents and the deans of the schools were most widely read with three or more documents to their credit and were clear in their opinion, calling for a re-writing of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill in the light of the Principles of a Nationwide Health Program (published by and in cooperation with the Committee on Medical Economics). More than 57% of those less widely read found themselves unable to express any opinion. The record stands with 27.7% for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill as written; 34.5% for a bill re-written in the light of the Principles of a Nationwide Health Program; and 37.6% unable to express an opinion.

The conclusion seems evident that on matters of such vital social policy a membership body, constituted as we are, cannot during the seven days of its annual meeting arrive at conclusions which will voice the opinion of organ-

ized social work. It is evident also that on this burning question of health service for the people a very few have informed themselves sufficiently to vote intelligently.

Our fourth question related to training for professional social work. Has the National Conference of Social Work a legitimate concern in the field of professional social-work education? Here we arrive at a positive answer, 90.1% said, "Yes," emphatically. We sought for additional information and asked: Is there need of equal emphasis in the curriculum upon *causes* of social maladjustments and need, and their *prevention*, as contrasted with techniques for securing remedy? Again we received an emphatic "Yes" from 82.7% of the poll. Finally we asked: Does professional social-work training adequately prepare students to function with ease within the framework of law in the public welfare field? The answer was not clear; 29.6% polled "Yes"; 48% polled "No"; while 22.4% did not provide an answer. However, the "rank and file" of the membership poll, indicated by 59% that they did not believe their training had equipped them to function "easily within the framework of law."

The conclusion is very definite that our membership has a deep interest in the preparation of social workers, not only as technicians and practitioners but for leadership. While it is not so stated, I believe that they long for the day when social welfare leadership in the broadest sense on local, state, national and international levels shall be a reality.

It is of the greatest possible significance that the Association of Schools of Social Work has already anticipated the need expressed by this poll of opinion, and again I quote Gordon Hamilton, "The general trend in curriculum building at the present time seems to be toward establishment of a broad professional, rather than a narrow, technical, base."

In what direction do we, as a National Conference, chart our course for the future?

In times like these one tends to think in terms of drastic, or dramatic, redirection. If change is not manifest there are those who say that leadership is "asleep at the switch" or "frozen in old grooves."

Listen to the words of a philosopher; Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard:

(PURITANISM AND DEMOCRACY, page 627, Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University, Vanguard Press)

"The chief source of spiritual nourishment for any nation must be its own past, perpetually re-discovered and renewed. A nation which neglects its tradition loses its historic identity and wantonly destroys its chief source of spiritual vitality; a nation which merely reaffirms its tradition grows stagnant and corrupt. But it is not necessary to choose between revolution and reaction. There is a third way—the way, namely, of discriminating and forward-looking fidelity."

That which is true of nations is also true of social institutions and organizations. We have in this last hour looked at our past—our birth—our development and that of social welfare services during nearly three quarters of a century. We have looked at the present, with all its startling developments in the midst of world social revolution, in our own chosen field. How is the National Conference to make its greatest contribution to the future?

I can speak only for myself but of this I am convinced that our greatest service to the field of social welfare today and for the future will be in "discriminating and forward-looking fidelity" to those principles which have guided us throughout our history, and which during seven decades have slowly but surely matured in the presence of social change. What will that decision mean for us?

First: We re-dedicate ourselves to the great educational function of discussion and interpretation within the framework of the diversified fields of the social

services; including the interpretation of the social, economic and political maladjustments which create the problems with which we must deal.

We leave to other organizations, which are more sharply focused in terms of membership and objectives, the problems of social action.

If the "public opinion poll" demonstrates anything it is that we are not qualified to assume the action function and would render a dis-service to social work as a whole if we attempted to do so. We have, however, an obligation to educate our constituency, lay and professional, in methods of social organization and action; and to emphasize the responsibility of the social worker as a citizen in a democracy, who must make himself felt in support of sound social policy, in government and in the private philanthropic field.

If the major fields of science are finding themselves today frustrated by lack of understanding, on the part of the common man, of all that science has to offer him, and are today asking for interpreters through a great "middle class in science", can we not help to create through our educational function a body of public opinion interpretive and supporting of social work through the "forgotten men and women" so often overlooked in our program-planning, who constitute the boards of directors of our private and our public agencies? They reach in government from the Social Security Board down to the lowliest county welfare board and in private philanthropy, into every social agency and institution where policy is determined by their social understanding and philosophy.

The future of all our social services depends upon their understanding of their function in relation to the programs which we are called upon to administer.

The National Conference has a great service to perform in this field.

Second: We commit ourselves, unreservedly, not only by precept but by example, to the elimination of inter-racial, religious and other minority cultural tensions. We recognize progress already made but acknowledge that it is not enough. At the core of this problem and its solution lies our fidelity (individually and collectively) to our belief in the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the human beings who are involved with us in the search for a Christian brotherhood.

Third: We commit ourselves, unreservedly, to the service of the Nation as a whole. Implicit in that commitment is our willingness to transfer our annual conference from region to region so that within a span of five years it may bring renewed courage, inspiration and education to those who serve on the battle-line with us.

We are aware that only a handful of cities in this Country can accommodate our membership in comfort, and that they are not regionally distributed. Perhaps the post-war planning in many regions will remedy this situation. However, comfort must not be the measure of our devotion to our national service.

Fourth: We commit ourselves to the development of a greater continuity of relationship with our membership throughout the year, through quarterly issues of the Bulletin expanded to provide them with information in regard to movements on the national level, public and private, which are of concern to social work as a whole; and in addition, we commit ourselves to resume the publication, at bi-ennial intervals, of the roster of our membership, a document greatly valued by social workers who look beyond their local horizon!

To provide continuity of service will require greater continuity in membership maintenance, which, together with expansion of membership, will add strength to our total undertaking.

Synthesis is the final step in the scientific process. Social work has recognized that it is not yet a science. Medicine reached the status of a science only after centuries of practice as an art.

The National Conference of Social Work, holding the various channels of specialized practice open to each other, and pooling all our knowledge, may make some significant contribution to the development of social work as a whole.

The 1945 Annual Meetings of the National Conference of Social Work

MORE than 17,000 people attended one-day local meetings of the National Conference of Social Work in more than 160 communities. We have yet to receive the reports from more than 30 of the meetings so that final attendance figures will probably be in the neighborhood of 20,000. That is the story of the series of local one-day National Conference meetings organized according to proposals made last January. The total experience has been one that should thrill social work throughout the country as it shows beyond any doubt that social workers not only feel the need of information and inspiration through the Conference but how they can rise to the occasion when an emergency exists and invent new ways of accomplishing or approximating a given purpose.

The over 160 meetings were held or will be held as some are scheduled still later in the summer, in 41 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. The largest attendance of 3,500 was, of course, in New York City. But the 52 persons attending the meeting in Hailey, Idaho represented a larger proportion of the population of that community. Thousands of social workers, board members and lay leaders who have never before had an opportunity for any direct contact with the Conference as such had that privilege this year. Truly adversity has its blessings. The general experience, however, indicates that these one-day meetings can in no way approximate the values of the usual annual meeting of the Conference. But new values have been found which perhaps lead on to new practices for the Conference.

Fall meetings are being planned usually through the State Conferences in Michigan, Missouri, Illinois and Oregon and a series of meetings by the Nebraska State Conference Chapters during the summer. These are not included in the totals given above.

One of the most interesting developments was the way in which 18 different State Conferences adopted the idea or promoted it in cooperation with the National Conference in one way or another and the Save the Children Federation, one of the Associate Groups of the Conference, used the material for local meetings in 15 rural county seats in five mountain states.

However, the success of these meetings is not in terms of the number of meetings held or the total number of people that attended but what actually happened in the local communities. Reports have been coming in from most of these meetings and from these and the letters which accompany them a great deal of interesting information has been received. An unusually large proportion of lay attendance by board members, public officials and others was noted in many instances. In one large middle western city despite the fact that 25% of the more than 400 registrants were interested citizens, they felt that had more effort been put forth by local agencies a much larger representation of lay leadership would have been present and as they say "broadened their understanding of modern social work methods and of some of the post war problems of significance which will require an intelligent front for social action." In another smaller city in Ohio it was reported "This was the first meeting of a Conference nature ever held here. The social agencies' cooperation was good but most surprising was the wide representation of non-professional community leaders who attended." In the southwest in one of the larger cities it appeared to have been the first social work conference of its size ever held.

The Conference office set down to the local communities no hard and fast pattern for either the organization of the local meeting or the ways in which the manuscripts were to be used. It made a few broad suggestions. Here local social work leadership certainly showed ingenuity and adaptability for there was a wide variety in the ways in which the material was presented in the local communities.

In many places the most obvious method was used. The manuscripts were read by someone selected for that purpose. In other instances the manuscripts were briefed and presented in this condensed form as the basis for a discussion, particularly bringing in local implications and viewpoints. In other instances the manuscripts were read but the person reading them had been instructed and took occasion to be critical or commendatory wherever they felt it desirable during the reading. In this way some prepared discussion was injected into the presentation of the paper. As an alternate to the reading of the manuscripts in some form or other, probably the most used device was to ask some local person to prepare an original paper on the same topic using the material from the manuscript sent from the Conference office as background material and summarizing it in his own paper. This device apparently worked admirably in most instances for it brought national thinking into the local picture and pointed out the local problems and implications of the theme. One interesting report stated that laymen were selected to read the papers so that they (laymen) would thereby learn the contents of the paper and their own thinking on local problems was thus stimulated. In many cases the discussion type of meeting was held using the manuscripts as background material, sometimes briefly summarized by those participating in the panel or in discussion from the floor.

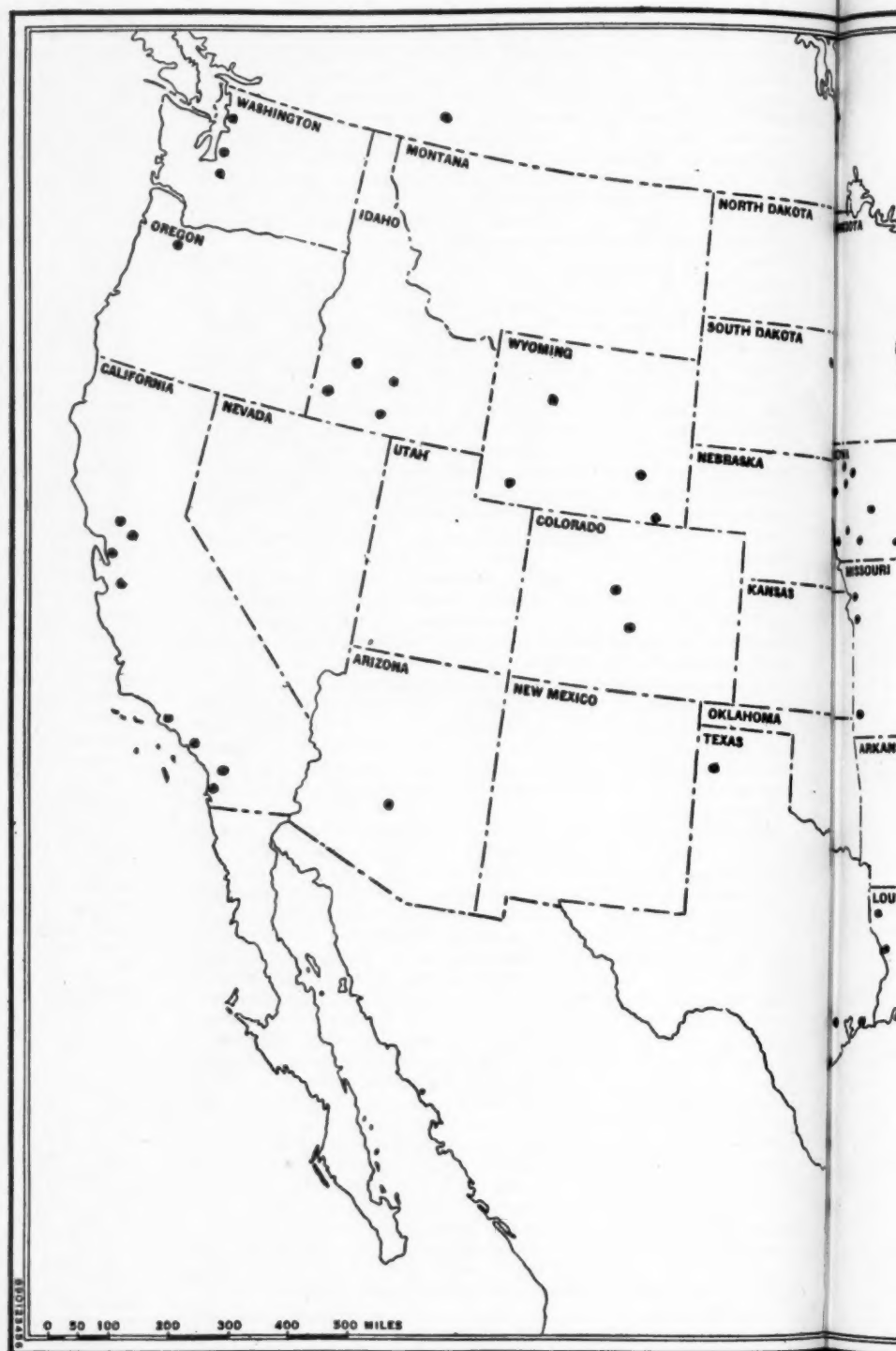
It was interesting to see what papers were selected by what communities. The most popular papers appeared to be those having to do primarily with how to do a local job better or to understand a problem that has definite local implications more fully. Had there been more time and more detailed information regarding manuscripts there is no question but what local communities in some instances would have made different selections and possibly found papers of more practical value than those they did select. However, on the whole the reaction has been that the material was valuable and well done and furnished the basis for a very worthwhile meeting.

What are some of the values to the local community particularly that have come out of these meetings? Again, we turn to the reports for information. The first and one perhaps most emphasized is that a larger number of people were able to participate and to discuss vital social work problems than is possible at an annual meeting. This, of course, meant that opportunity was provided for many local people to become more closely identified with the National Conference of Social Work than ever before. Many of them had never had the opportunity of attending an annual meeting and in all probability may not have again. In several places the idea of a local social work all day meeting was so well liked that it is planned to continue the idea in succeeding years. In one small Massachusetts community it was the first all day Conference of social work ever held and they "were delighted with the results. Many expressed the desire that we should plan panel discussions and forums on a more local basis which we shall do at a later date." The injection of national thinking on local problems was especially noted and valued. The occasion also brought together in some instances attendance from an adjoining county which produced a closer community feeling between neighboring agencies.

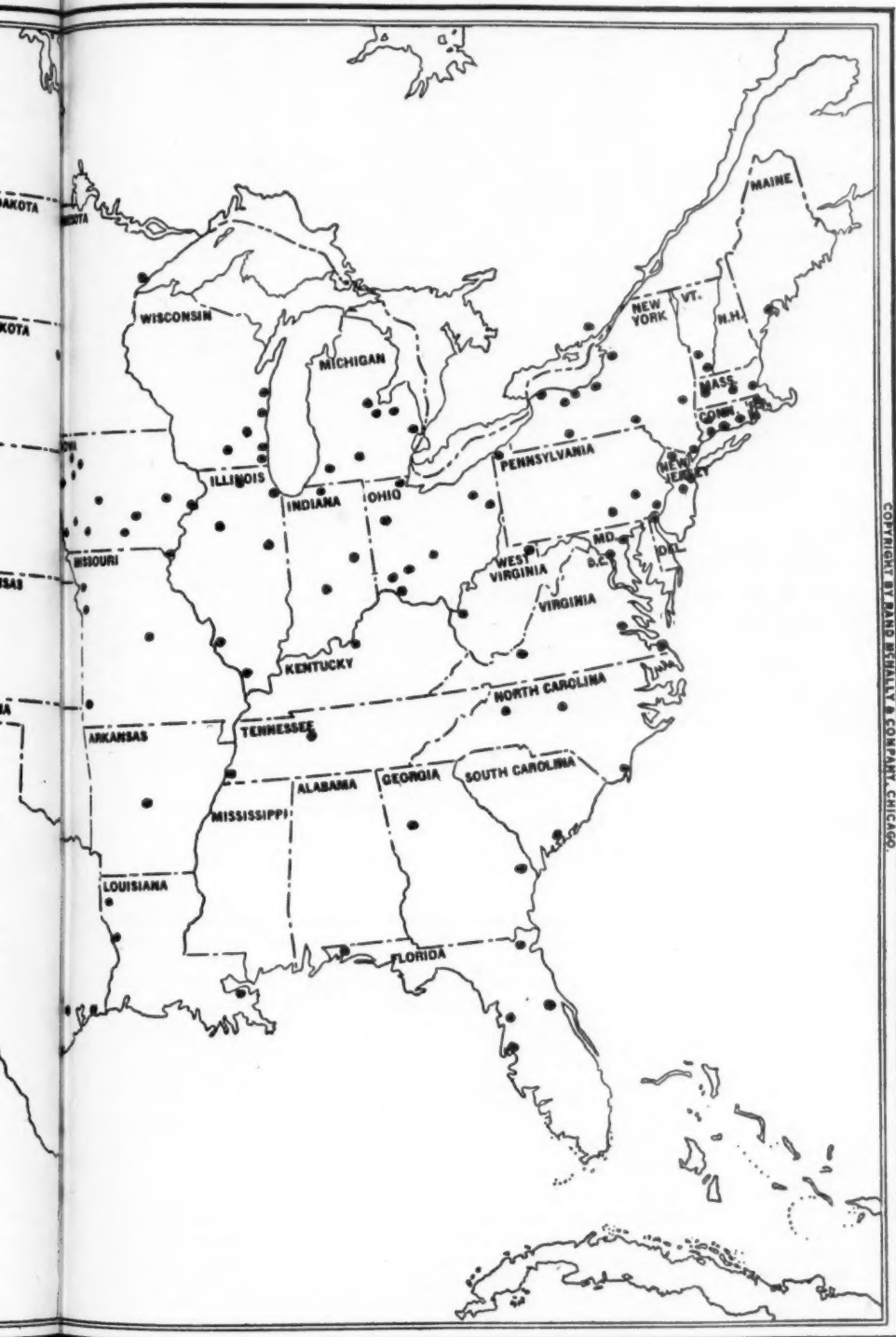
It was also noted that the material provided good opportunity for local interpretation of social work both through lay participation and newspaper publicity. As a direct result of these meetings plans are underway in several places for the organization of Councils of Social Agencies where they have not heretofore existed.

Along with these plus values certain minor quantities were noted. Chief of these was the fact that the local meet-

(Continued on page 14)

The National Conference official

ce opial Work Meets in



N.C.S.W. MEETINGS IN 1945

Arizona *Phoenix	Florida *Jacksonville Orlando Pensacola St. Petersburg Tampa	Iowa *Atlantic *Cherokee *Council Bluffs *Creston Davenport Des Moines *Ft. Dodge *Grinnell *Iowa City *Keokuk Ottumwa *Sioux City *Spencer	Michigan Bay City Flint Kalamazoo Port Huron Saginaw	North Carolina Raleigh Wilmington Winston Salem	Rhode Island Pawtucket Providence	Washington Bellingham *Seattle *Tacoma
Arkansas Little Rock	Georgia Savannah	Kansas Wichita	Minnesota Duluth	North Dakota Fargo	South Carolina Charleston	West Virginia Fairmont Huntington
California Long Beach *Los Angeles *San Diego *San Francisco San Jose *San Rafael Santa Barbara *Stockton	Idaho *Boise *Hailey *Nampa *Twin Falls	Kentucky Louisville	Missouri Joplin Kansas City *St. Joseph	Ohio Cincinnati Columbus Dayton Hamilton Kent Lima Toledo Youngstown	South Dakota *Aberdeen *Huron *Sioux Falls	Wisconsin Fond du Lac Madison Manitowoc Milwaukee Racine Sheboygan
Colorado Colorado Springs Denver	Illinois *Carbondale Champaign Chicago *East St. Louis *Peoria *Rockford	Louisiana *Baton Rouge *New Orleans Shreveport	Nebraska Lincoln	Oklahoma Oklahoma City Tulsa	Tennessee Memphis Nashville	Wyoming *Casper *Cheyenne *Rock Springs *Thermopolis
Connecticut Hartford New Haven *Norwalk *Norwich *Waterbury	Indiana *Muncie *South Bend	Maine Portland	New Jersey Jersey City Paterson Plainfield	Oregon *Portland	Texas Amarillo Austin *Beaumont Corpus Christi Dallas Ft. Worth Houston	Canada Edmonton Montreal Winnipeg
Delaware Wilmington		Maryland *Baltimore	New York Auburn Binghamton Elmira New York City Niagara Falls Rochester Schenectady Syracuse Watertown	Pennsylvania Erie Harrisburg Philadelphia Reading	Vermont Brattleboro Rutland	
District of Columbia Washington		Massachusetts Boston Framingham Northampton			Virginia Norfolk *Richmond Roanoke	

In addition to the above list, the following meetings have been arranged using National Conference material:

Florida State Conference of Social Work—West Palm Beach, Miami, Marianna, Tallahassee, Mayo, Gainesville.

Richmond, Indiana

Save the Children Federation:

Kentucky: Magoffin, Leslie and Morgan Counties.

Missouri: Laclede County.

Tennessee: Morgan, deKalb, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Jackson, Clay and Overton Counties.

Virginia: Patrick, Stuart and Franklin Counties.

West Virginia: Monongalia County.

*State Conference Regional Meetings.

State Conferences using N.C.S.W. manuscripts—Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The 1945 Annual Meetings

(Continued from page 11)

ings could not give the inspiration secured from a national meeting where people meet from different sections of the country and face to face discussions can take place. It was noted in a good many instances that while the local meeting was extremely valuable it in no way could take the place of a national annual meeting of the Conference.

Criticisms were asked for in the report form together with suggestions for how the plan could be done better another year if it were necessary to do so. These sum up pretty generally to preparation of manuscripts for the local meetings much further in advance than was possible this year and also that papers be prepared more for use in local meetings than appeared true this year in some instances. There is no question that if it is necessary to follow some such plan in 1946 that not only can the National Conference do a better job but the local Committee working on the basis of this year's experience could produce a far better meeting.

From the point of view of the Conference administration the experience this year has led to the conviction that if it is necessary to follow some such plan next year it can be done much better. The time was so short that the procedures had to be invented as we went along. By starting our planning earlier the whole plan we are sure can be made much more effective.

However, over and above this it has become clear to the

Conference administration that this year's experience shows two real possibilities for the future. The first is the development of some plan when staff and funds permit for the Conference to make the material presented at the annual meeting available to local communities for local discussion and meetings during the summer and early fall. In this way some of the values of the annual meeting will be available to local communities in a much more effective way than has been true in the past. Just how this can be worked out, how much of a demand there would be for it or how feasible such a plan would be remains for further consideration. We believe it can be done and perhaps should be done when funds and staff are available.

The experience has also demonstrated that there is a wide area of further and more extensive cooperation between the National and State Conferences. Several State Conferences wrote us that the development of this plan by the National Conference was a life saver for them during this emergency year. Others have indicated their desire for further exploration of the use of National Conference material in State Conferences or in regional meetings of State Conferences. This again requires further study and co-operative discussion. Perhaps out of it all the National Conference will find new areas of usefulness and that is what the National Conference is for.

The Annual Business Meeting

BECAUSE no regular annual meeting of the Conference was held it was impossible to hold the usual annual business meeting of the Conference for the hearing and action on the various standing committee reports. Following the precedent that was set two years ago and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution a special meeting of the Executive Committee was held in New York on June 19 which assumed the functions of the annual business meeting as well as its own functions that would have been performed at meetings held during the week of the usual annual meeting. It was held in the form of a dinner meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel. In addition to the present officers and Executive Committee and the newly elected officers and members of the Executive Committee, the past presidents of the Conference, the members of the Program Committee and the Editorial Committee were invited to attend and participate. In this way a somewhat larger cross section of Conference leadership was in attendance than would have been true had just the Executive Committee been present. Approximately forty persons were able to attend, including seven of the Past Presidents.

The Treasurer's statement was presented showing a cash balance in the bank of more than \$11,000 with all bills paid to date. The financial statements are published in detail in the Proceedings. The Time and Place Committee, Mr. Herbert Willett of Washington, D. C., Chairman, recommended that the question of time and place for an annual meeting in 1946 be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act, in as much as it was impossible to know at the present time what the situation will be by another year. It was agreed that if it was at all possible to hold the usual annual meeting in 1946 that this will be done. If it is not possible further adaptation of the plan for local meetings used this year will be developed.

The proposal for reorganization of Conference Sections as outlined in another article in this Bulletin was presented for final action by the Executive Committee and was approved.

The report of the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Tellers are submitted elsewhere in the Bulletin.

There was a brief informal report given by Mr. Pray, a member of the Committee, from the Organizing Committee for the 75th Anniversary Meeting to be held in 1948. This Committee was authorized by the Executive Committee last October and has been able to hold but one meeting for some preliminary thinking. No decisions, of course, could be made at this time other than that this occasion should be made a great one and specially planned. There was some discussion of the possibilities of inviting the next International Conference of Social Work to meet prior to and in conjunction with our 75th Anniversary Meeting. This would be extremely appropriate inasmuch as the inspiration for the International Conference came to Dr. Rene Sand when he attended our 50th Anniversary in Washington, D.C. in 1923. There was also some discussion of the desirability of the preparation of the history of the National Conference during its first 75 years which would very largely also be a history of the development of American social work during the same period.

The results of the local one day Conferences held throughout the country were summarized informally. A full report is printed elsewhere in the Bulletin.

Brigadier Chester Brown of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolution which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted on behalf of the Conference.

"Never before in its history has the National Conference of Social Work been forced to adjust itself so drastically to peculiar conditions. For the first time in nearly three quarters of a century it has been impossible to hold an annual meeting bringing social workers from the United States and Canada together in a designated community, yet never before have the problems of social work and social workers been so many and so complex.

"Because of global war and its attendant vicissitudes, plans for the conference had of necessity to remain fluid, and subject to constant reexamination and revision. Some who had accepted responsibility for preparation of papers had to change their personal plans under pressure of war conditions. Numerous restrictions have added to the burden of communication and information between conference staff and its membership.

"In spite of these and other difficult circumstances, in some instances because of them, the Conference has been able to contribute to the growth and improvement of social work and social workers in this land. It has penetrated into areas hitherto unaffected by it. Meetings in lieu of the annual gathering have been held in over 150 communities, most of them too small to have accommodated the Conference. This is, in no small measure, due to the leadership of our President. The Committee on Resolutions, therefore, offers the following:

"The membership of the National Conference of Social Work by action of the Executive Committee and others at this Annual Meeting takes pride in the organization and its President, and expresses to her, Dr. Ellen C. Potter, sincere thanks and appreciation for her leadership. Her acceptance of difficulty, her devotion to duty, her ingenuity in using the peculiar present as a means of promoting the usefulness and well being of the Conference are an inspiration to our entire constituency. She leaves office but retains our genuine esteem and affection.

Brigadier Chester R. Brown, Chairman
Mrs. William A. Jacquette
Mrs. Violet Greenhill

The retiring President, Dr. Ellen C. Potter, then spoke to the group discussing what seemed to her to be some of the chief objectives for the Conference in the years ahead. She then introduced the new President, Mr. Kenneth L.M. Pray who spoke urging the continuation of the united efforts of the preceding administration.

No one knows what the next year will bring forth. There was firm conviction on the part of the members of the Executive Committee that if the usual annual meeting is possible in 1946 it should be held. The success of the local meetings this year would indicate that if the usual annual meeting is not possible that the best plan would be to follow through some such plan as was used this year.

NEW PROGRAM BUILDING PLAN ADOPTED

Report of Special Committee of the Program Committee to Reconsider Sectional Organization for the Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work

IN the October Bulletin there was an article outlining some of the difficulties and weaknesses in the Sectional organization of the program for the annual meeting and the ways in which the Section Committees have found it necessary to work. Suggestions were asked from the members of the Conference as to how the whole scheme could be improved. The special committee charged with studying the situation and presenting definite recommendations has done its work and made its report. It is published below. Their recommendations were adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting on June 19 and go into effect at once.

It should be recognized that this plan is not an attempt to classify social work logically or in any other way. It is purely a device for building programs for the annual meeting of the Conference that will be feasible, elastic and can meet the situation each given year. The plan places responsibility in the Program Committee for real leadership in selecting and providing for the presentation of major topics of general interest and concern. It also gives the Program Committee power to make changes in the plan year by year as experience teaches us how to do the job better. It excludes no topic from presentation on the program that merits such presentation. It is recognized that exception will be taken to various parts of this plan. With its adoption it is understood that we shall try it out and as weaknesses develop the Program Committee can immediately strengthen the plan where needed. It can also make changes in the setup as the social work needs throughout the country demand such changes. The newly appointed officers and committee members for the new Sections and the nominees for election a year hence are printed elsewhere in the Bulletin. If it is possible to hold an annual meeting in 1946 it will be organized in accordance with the new plan.

YOUR Committee, consisting of Miss Leah Feder, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Chairman, Miss Louise Root, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mrs. Mary B. Holsinger, Albany, New York, Miss Helaine Todd, Washington, D. C. and Mr. Myron Falk, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was authorized by the Program Committee of the Conference at its October meeting, and instructed to carefully reconsider the Sectional Organization of the Annual Meeting of the Conference.

This is the year when such reconsideration must be given under the Constitution and By-laws. Also certain recognized weaknesses have developed during the past five years experience with the present set up. In order to secure the benefit of the thinking of Conference members throughout the country, a memorandum was sent to about one hundred leaders in as many different centers across the country, outlining the weaknesses of the present system as they are now seen and asking for constructive suggestions. In this way the Committee hoped to secure not only constructive suggestions for improvement but also the opinion of the membership of the Conference regarding the strength and weakness of the present system of organizing the program of the Annual Meeting. An article based on the memorandum was also published

in the October issue of the Conference Bulletin. Responses were received from more than thirty of these centers clear across the country, all of which showed that groups of Conference members with other social workers had given the problems careful consideration.

The Committee met for a two day session in New York early in December and carefully considered the reports received from over the country. At the end of two days the following recommendations were agreed to and were presented informally to the Program Committee the following day. The Program Committee in turn approved the recommendations in principle and deferred final action until presentation of the formal written report and recommendations at its next meeting.

The Committee feels that what is needed is not a complete reorganization of the present system of sections and their methods of work but further adaptations of the same principles of organization. All of the proposed recommendations can be carried into effect by action of the Program Committee and approval by the Executive Committee and without amendment to the constitution and By-laws. If approved they can be put into effect for the Annual Meeting of 1946.

It is therefore recommended:

1. That the number of sections be increased from the present five to twelve, in order to place definite responsibility for the presentation of material from certain areas which have not been adequately represented in the past and to relieve the pressure for subject matter on certain of our existing sections. It is clearly understood that neither this series of sections or any other that could be proposed would be mutually exclusive in the scope they cover. It is also clearly understood that in many instances subject matter will be of interest and concern to several of the proposed sections and that joint sessions of these sections would be profitable from time to time. In listing them below, a certain number of meetings is allocated for each one during the week of the Conference in accordance with a later recommendation, and also the number of those meetings which could be devoted to a series of simultaneous group meetings or group discussions as has been the practice in the past. The final column is the total number of potential meetings under the proposed plan which a section could hold during the week of the Conference. Whether or not the device of simultaneous group meetings or group discussions is used or the maximum number of meetings are planned in any given year is at the discretion of the Section Committee. It should be noted that the total number of potential meetings is approximately the same as the present total number of meetings held by sections and special committees. Therefore, while the number of sections is increased, the total number of potential meetings under the direct auspices of the Conference has not been increased. In each case the scope of the section is indicated by illustration, but in no case is it intended that this shall be limiting on the scope of sections. Only as programs are worked out by the Program Committee can the finer definitions of interest and concern become certain. The proposed sections are as follows:

	Number of Allotted Meetings	Number that can be used for not more than 5 simultaneous Group Discussions	Total Potential Meetings
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I. *Social Case Work.* 6 2 14

This section should cover basic case work both theory and practice, case work as used in family situations or with the family as the unit, medical social work, psychiatric case work and the applications of case work principles except as assigned to other Sections, and so forth.

II. *Child Care* 3 1 7

This Section should cover the discussion of case work with children, home care, adoption, aid to dependent children, institutional care, illegitimacy, child welfare services, and so forth.

III. *Delinquency* 3 1 7

This Section should cover case work with delinquents and pre-delinquents, problems of delinquency both juvenile and adult, probation and parole, detention, jails, prisons, juvenile, courts, correctional schools, institutions, and so forth.

IV. *The Aged* 3 1 7

This Section would cover case work services for the aged, institutional care, housing, occupational activities, recreation, medical care for the aged, and so forth.

V. *Group Work* 6 2 14

This is a continuation of the present section and would cover both the methods of group work and the application of those methods.

VI. *Community Organization
and Planning* 6 2 14

This is a continuation of the present section on Community Organization. It should cover such subjects as Social Planning, both in the public and private field, councils of social agencies, councils in special fields such as recreation, financing of social work, social research, public education and interpretation of social work and the organization of social forces in the community, and so forth.

VII. *Public Welfare* 4 1 8

This would cover questions coming up in social security, public assistance, federal, state and local relationships and responsibilities, problems of public welfare, employment services and the like. Basic case work and other methods common to all social work would be handled in other Sections.

VIII. *Health* 3 1 7

This Section recognizes a long felt need of having presentations of health topics on the Conference Program. Such subjects as rehabilitation, which involves health problems, medical care, the chronically ill, physically handicapped, social hygiene, cost of medical care, tuberculosis and other special diseases, and the like would be considered in this Section.

IX. *Mental Health* 3 1 7

This is a new section in response to an increasing demand for more opportunity for the discussion of the problems of mental health. Such topics as the maintenance of mental health, institutional care, clinics and so on, would come within its scope.

X. *Industrial and*

Economic Problems 3 1 7

Within the scope of this section would come such basic economic and industrial problems as unemployment, hous-

ing, management and labor, relations between social work and industry and labor, and so on.

XI. *Methods of Social
Action* 3 1 7

This Section would be for the discussion of methods of securing social action, not for taking action in relation to a particular proposal, whatever that might be. The discussion of the ways and means of securing good legislation or defeating bad proposals, preparation of specific bills, methods of working with legislative and political leadership, securing changes in administrative practice, governmental organization and so forth could well be found in this Section.

XII. *Administration* 4 1 8

This Section would cover the various problems of administrators in the social work field whether they be staff or board. Such topics might well be public relations, relations to staff and board, recruiting and training of personnel for social work, personnel practice within the agency, interpretation of social work to the public, budgetary and financing methods, policy making, relations with boards and volunteers and so forth.

2. That the size of Section Committees be reduced from the present practice of fifteen to nine members, three elected each year for three year terms. These are in addition to the Officers, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman who are also elected. We hope in this way to make the Section Committee more workable in a practical way. While it reduces the working unit to a more manageable size, at the same time this recommendation increases the number of persons having some direct responsibility for program building by about a third.

3. That a varying number of meetings be allotted to each Section instead of the standard six, one each day of Conference week, as heretofore. The proposed allotments are listed with the names of the proposed Section in item 1 of these recommendations. This number of meetings could be expanded or contracted at the discretion of the Program Committee in the light of current experience.

4. That the Program Committee assume more definite responsibility, particularly for the selection each year of one or more outstanding current problems to be presented by some particular section or at a joint meeting of several designated sections. In this way the Program Committee at the beginning of the Conference year could select one or more topics or problems of great importance and arrange for their presentation before a meeting consisting of the groups or sections which are or should be directly concerned.

5. That joint sessions between sections be encouraged wherever such joint planning will strengthen the program.

6. That the Program Committee assume responsibility which it already has under the Constitution, for adding, abolishing, or changing the scope of any Section, at any time in the light of current experience.

7. That the Executive Committee appoint the new Section Committees and Officers until such time as the Constitutional processes of election will provide for them.

8. That the Special Committees be retained but organized by the Program Committee only under very exceptional circumstances.

Respectfully, submitted,

Leah Feder, Chairman

CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

1945-1946

Election results and the Conference organization for 1945-46 are given herewith.

President

KENNETH L. M. PRAY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

First Vice President

ARLIEN JOHNSON
Los Angeles, California

Second Vice President

PAUL T. BEISSER
St. Louis, Missouri

Third Vice President

SANFORD BATES
Trenton, New Jersey

Treasurer

ARCH MANDEL
New York City

General Secretary

HOWARD R. KNIGHT
Columbus, Ohio

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ex-Officio:—Kenneth L. M. Pray, President; Arlien Johnson, First Vice President; Paul T. Beisser, Second Vice President; Sanford Bates, Third Vice President; Ellen C. Potter, M. D., Past President; Arch Mandel, Treasurer.

Term expires 1946:—Mildred Arnold, Washington, D. C.; Harry M. Carey, Boston, Massachusetts; Lucy P. Carner, Chicago, Illinois; Elizabeth Cosgrove, Washington, D. C.; Ralph G. Hurlin, New York City; Leonard W. Mayo, Cleveland, Ohio; Frances Taussig, New York City.

Term expires 1947:—Maude T. Barrett, Washington, D. C.; Harry M. Cassidy, Toronto, Canada; Rudolph T. Danstedt, St. Louis, Missouri; Mary B. Holsinger, Albany, New York; Helen R. Jeter, Washington, D. C.; Lillian J. Johnson, Seattle, Washington; Elizabeth S. Magee, Cleveland, Ohio.

Term expires 1948:—Elsa Castendyck, Washington, D. C.; Stanley P. Davies, New York City; Ruth Gartland, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Helen W. Hanchette, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert P. Lane, New York City; George W. Rabinoff, Chicago, Illinois; Wilma Walker, Chicago, Illinois.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Ex-Officio

Kenneth L. M. Pray, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Chairman
Ellen C. Potter, M. D., Trenton, New Jersey.
Howard R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio.

Term Expires 1946

Myron Falk, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Helaine Todd, Washington, D. C.

Term Expires 1947

Leah Feder, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
K. L. Messenger, Rochester, New York.

Term Expires 1948

Edgar M. Gerlach, New York City.
Sue Spencer, New York City.

Section Chairmen

Section I—Social Case Work

Esther E. Twente, Lawrence, Kansas.

Section II—Child Care

Lucille Cairns, Topeka, Kansas.

Section III—Delinquency

Fred R. Johnson, Detroit, Michigan.

Section IV—The Aged

Ollie Randall, New York City.

Section V—Group Work

(Formerly Section II—Social Group Work)

Gertrude Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Section VI—Community Planning and Organization

(Formerly Section III—Community Organization)

John B. Dawson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section VII—Public Welfare

(Formerly Section V—Public Welfare Administration)

Louis Towley, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Section VIII—Health

Ruth E. Lewis, St. Louis, Missouri.

Section IX—Mental Health

Almena Dawley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section X—Industrial and Economic Problems

Joseph P. Tufts, Dallas, Texas.

Section XI—Methods of Social Action

(Formerly Section IV—Social Action)

Arthur E. Fink, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Section XII—Administration

Anita H. Faatz, Baltimore, Maryland.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Chairman: Ruth Smalley, Associate Professor of Social Case Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Term Expires 1946

Ralph Bennett, Executive Secretary, Family and Children's Bureau, Columbus, Ohio.

Samuel Gerson, Executive Director, Jewish Federation and Jewish Welfare Fund of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

Frank Z. Glick, Director, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Anna E. King, Dean, Fordham University School of Social Service, New York City.

Robert F. Nelson, General Secretary, Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Ruth Smalley, Associate Professor of Social Case Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Anna D. Ward, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Baltimore, Maryland.

Term Expires 1947

Rollo Barnes, Director, Division of Aid and Relief, State Department of Public Welfare, Boston, Massachusetts.

Fern L. Chamberlain, Chief of Research and Statistics, State Department of Social Security, Pierre, South Dakota.

Genevieve Gabower, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Washington, D. C.

Beth Muller, Regional Consultant in Child Welfare, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Chicago, Illinois.

Edith Dumont Smith, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Association, Omaha, Nebraska.

Emil M. Sunley, Head, Department of Social Work, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Term Expires 1948

- Bernice Bish, Executive Secretary, Provident Family and Children's Service, Kansas City, Missouri.
 The Reverend John J. Donovan, Director, Division of Families, Catholic Charities, New York City.
 Edward S. Lewis, Executive Secretary, New York Urban League, New York City.
 Bleecker Marquette, Executive Secretary, Public Health Federation, Better Housing League, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Bernard A. Roloff, Director of Public Relations, Community Fund and Federation of Social Agencies, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 John Slawson, Executive Vice-President, American Jewish Committee, New York City.
 Nellie L. Woodward, Executive Director, Family and Children's Agency, San Francisco, California.

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE

Chairman: Grace A. Browning, Division of Social Work, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

- William H. Bartlett, Regional Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, New Orleans, Louisiana.
 Grace A. Browning, Division of Social Work, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Norman B. Finch, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Toledo, Ohio (Now on active duty in the Navy).
 Albert H. Jewell, Associate Director, Council of Social Agencies, Kansas City, Missouri.
 Oscar W. Kuolt, General Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Rochester, New York.
 Claire McCarthy, Director, Community Recreation Association, Richmond, Virginia.
 Mary B. Stotsenburg, Executive Secretary, Community Chest and War Fund, Louisville, Kentucky.

Term Expires 1947

- Lucia J. Bing, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Marie Duffin, Social Protection Division, Federal Security Agency, New York City.
 Marcel Kovarsky, Executive Director, Jewish Child Welfare Association, St. Louis, Missouri.
 Ralph J. Reed, Executive Secretary, Portland Community Chest, Portland, Oregon.
 Harold F. Strong, Executive Director, Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York.
 Louis Towley, Assistant Chief, County Services Unit, Minnesota Division of Social Welfare, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 Creed Ward, District Secretary, Institute of Family Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

Term Expires 1948

- Reba E. Choate, Associate Professor, Public Welfare Administration, Nashville School of Social Work, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.
 Cecile Hillyer, Administrative Analyst in Physical Restoration, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
 Elizabeth L. Holbrook, Associate General Secretary, Family Society of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Mary F. McKeever, General Secretary, United Family Service Association, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
 W. E. Stanley, Superintendent of Public Welfare, Durham, North Carolina.
 Terrance L. Webster, Executive Secretary, War Chest of Franklin County, Columbus, Ohio.
 William R. Westwood, Superintendent, Golden Rule Farm Homes Association, Tilton, New Hampshire.

SECTION I—SOCIAL CASE WORK

Chairman: Esther E. Twente, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

- Amy W. Greene, Chief of Social Service, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Inabel Burns Lindsay, Acting Director, Graduate Division of Social Work, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
 Lena Parrott, Supervisor of Child Welfare, Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta, Maine.
 Ethel Verry, Executive Secretary, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago, Illinois.
 Henry L. Zucker, Secretary, Case Work and Children's Councils, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

Term Expires 1947

- Rae Carp, Executive Director, Jewish Family Service Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Lucile L. Chamberlin, Executive Secretary, Home Service Department, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
 Lt. Comdr., Richard A. Chappell, Navy Department, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C.
 Nelle Lane Gardner, Case Consultant, Children's Service Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 Ann P. Halliday, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Lucile Ahnawake Hastings, Supervisor of Social Work, U. S. Indian Service, Denver, Colorado.

Term Expires 1948

- Florence M. Mason, Assistant Director, Catholic Charities, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mazie F. Rappaport, Chief, Protective Service, Department of Public Welfare of Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Audrey F. Sayman, Assistant Professor of Social Case Work, Tulane School of Social Work, New Orleans, Louisiana.
 Bernice Scroggie, Supervisor, Division for Children, State Department of Social Security, Olympia, Washington.
 Marjorie J. Smith, Head, Department of Social Work, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

SECTION II—CHILD CARE

Chairman: Lucille Cairns, Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas.

Vice-Chairman: Eva Burmeister, Executive Secretary, Lakeside Children's Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

- Marguerite Gauchat, Executive Director, Family Service Society and Children's Bureau, Canton, Ohio.
 Henrietta Gordon, Secretary of Information and Publications, Child Welfare League of America, New York City.
 Helen Kingsbury, Supervisor, Children's Division, Family and Children's Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

Term Expires 1947

- Geraldine C. Graham, Executive Secretary, Children's Agency, Louisville, Kentucky.
 Louise Griffin, Director, Children's Division, State Department of Public Welfare, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Lola Plummer, Child Welfare Field Supervisor, State Department of Public Welfare, Nashville, Tennessee.

Term Expires 1948

- Charles L. Burt, General Secretary, Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Providence, Rhode Island.
 Paul Schreiber, Research Analyst, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Mildred Terrett, Children's Protective Agency, Washington, D. C.

SECTION III—DELINQUENCY

Chairman: Fred R. Johnson, General Secretary, Michigan Children's Aid Society, Detroit, Michigan.
 Vice-Chairman: Austin MacCormick, Osborne Association, New York City.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

T. R. Fulton, Social Protection Representative, Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
 Jessie F. Binford, Director, Juvenile Protective Association, Chicago, Illinois.
 Margaret Millar, Director of Case Work, Cleveland Humane Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

Term Expires 1947

Edna Mahan, Superintendent, New Jersey State Reformatory for Women, Clinton, New Jersey.
 Captain Rhoda J. Milliken, Director, Women's Bureau, Police Department, Washington, D. C.
 William T. Squire, Secretary, Public Welfare Council, Hartford, Connecticut.

Term Expires 1948

A. G. Fraser, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 G. Howland Shaw, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
 Herbert D. Williams, Superintendent, New York State Training School for Boys, State School, Orange County, New York.

SECTION IV—THE AGED

Chairman: Ollie Randall, Assistant Director, Department of Special Services, Community Service Society of New York, New York City.
 Vice-Chairman: Martha A. Chickering, formerly, Director, State Department of Social Welfare, Carmel, California.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

Josephine C. Brown, Instructor in Public Welfare, School of Social Work, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
 Margaret S. Collins, Field Representative, Division of Social Administration, State Department of Public Welfare, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Virginia C. Frank, Executive Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Chicago, Illinois.

Term Expires 1947

Marjorie H. Jones, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Society, Fairmont, West Virginia.
 Lillie Peck, Executive Secretary, National Federation of Settlements, New York City.
 J. M. Wedemeyer, State Department of Social Security, Olympia, Washington.

Term Expires 1948

Evelyn McKay, American Foundation for the Blind, New York City.
 Lucille M. Smith, Consultant on Social Medical Work, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
 Margaret W. Wagner, Executive Secretary, Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland, Ohio.

SECTION V—GROUP WORK**(Formerly Section II—Social Group Work)**

Chairman: Gertrude Wilson, Professor of Social Group Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 Vice-Chairman: Walter Kindelsperger, Associate Professor of Social Group Work, Tulane School of Social Work, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

William H. Bartlett, Regional Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, New Orleans, Louisiana.
 Laura M. McKeen, Executive Secretary, Neighborhood House, Santa Barbara, California.
 Helen U. Phillips, Associate Professor, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director, Girl Scouts, New York City.
 Douglas E. H. Williams, Executive Secretary, Dunbar Community Association, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Term Expires 1947

Elizabeth Baker, Neighborhood Center, Montclair, New Jersey.
 Louise Parrott Cochran, Assistant Regional Supervisor, USO Division, National Board, Y.W.C.A.'s, New York City.
 Leah K. Dickinson, Relocation Program Officer, War Relocation Center, Topaz, Utah.
 Fritz Redl, Associate Professor of Social Work, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan.
 Walter L. Stone, Executive Secretary and Director of Research, Council of Community Agencies, Nashville, Tennessee.

Term Expires 1948

Vilona Cutler, General Secretary, Y.W.C.A. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
 W. T. McCullough, Research Secretary, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
 John C. Neubauer, Executive Director, San Francisco Boys' Club, San Francisco, California.
 Elizabeth Thomas, Group Work Consultant, Child Welfare Division, State Department of Public Welfare, Denver, Colorado.
 Edith I. Yeomans, Director, Union Settlement, Hartford, Connecticut.

SECTION VI—COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION**(Formerly Section III—Community Organization)**

Chairman: John B. Dawson, Executive Director, Community Fund of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Vice-Chairman: Lyman S. Ford, Director, Health and Welfare Planning Department, Community Chests and Councils, New York City.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

Linn Brandenburg, Assistant Director, Community Fund of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
 Louis W. Horne, Executive Secretary, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Lincoln, Nebraska.
 Virginia Howlett, Executive Secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Louise A. Root, Associate Executive Secretary, Milwaukee County Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 T. Lester Swander, Secretary-Manager, Community Chest of San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas.

Term Expires 1947

Whitcomb H. Allen, Regional Representative, Social Protection Division, Federal Security Agency, San Antonio, Texas.
 Lorne W. Bell, Associate General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Mrs. W. T. Bost, Raleigh, North Carolina.
 Eva Hance, Director, Social Planning Council, Community Chest, San Francisco, California.
 Mrs. R. A. Thorndike, President, Maine State Conference of Social Welfare, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Term Expires 1948

- Richard Bachman, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit, Michigan.
- Leila Johnson, Chief of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare, Columbia, South Carolina.
- R. Maurice Moss, Executive Secretary, Urban League of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Leroy A. Ramsdell, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Hartford, Connecticut.
- Ralph J. Reed, Executive Secretary, Portland Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Portland, Oregon.

SECTION VII—PUBLIC WELFARE**(Formerly Section V—Public Welfare Administration)**

- Chairman: Louis Towley, Assistant Chief, County Services Unit, Minnesota Division of Social Welfare, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Vice-Chairman: Emil Frankel, Director, Division of Statistics and Research, State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

- Amy B. Edwards, Branch Supervisor, Old Age Pension Board, Department of the Provincial Secretary, Vancouver, B. C.
- John F. Hall, State Director, Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle, Washington.
- A. E. Howell, Chief Supervisor, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, Boston, Massachusetts.
- J. Milton Patterson, Director, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.
- James Hoge Ricks, Judge, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Richmond, Virginia.

Term Expires 1947

- Isabel M. Devine, Professor, Maryhurst College School of Social Work, Portland, Oregon.
- Selene Gifford, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Washington, D. C.
- May O. Hankins, Commissioner, Virginia Department of Public Welfare, Richmond, Virginia.
- Maria P. Rahn, Professor of Social Work and Director of Curriculum, Department of Social Work, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- Nadia Thomas, Supervisor of Social Service, Jackson County Office, State Social Security Commission, Kansas City, Missouri.

Term Expires 1948

- Ruth Bowen, Assistant to the Director, State Department of Social Welfare, Lansing, Michigan.
- H. E. Chamberlain, Consulting Psychiatrist, Youth Center, Great Union High and Junior College, Sacramento, California.
- Catherine Manning, General Case Supervisor, City Department of Public Welfare, Rochester, New York.
- Harry O. Page, Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.
- Howard Russell, Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.

SECTION VIII—HEALTH

Chairman: Ruth E. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Medical Social Work, Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Vice-Chairman: Michael M. Davis, Chairman, Committee on Research in Medical Economics, New York City.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

- Metta Bean, Director of Social Service, Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Hazel Halloran, Director, Social Service Department, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City.
- Barbara B. Hodges, Director of Medical Social Work, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

Term Expires 1947

- Anne E. Geddes, Chief, Statistics and Analysis Division, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
- Irene Grant, Chief, Social Work Sub-division, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C.
- Philip Wilson, President, National Council on Rehabilitation, New York City.

Term Expires 1948

- Flora E. Burton, Supervisor of Social Service, Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Dorothy Deming, American Public Health Association, New York City.
- Martha M. Eliot, M. D., Associate Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

SECTION IX—MENTAL HEALTH

Chairman: Almena Dawley, Chief Social Worker, Child Guidance Clinic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Vice-Chairman: Elizabeth Ross, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Committee Members**Term Expires 1946**

- George Gardner, Judge Baker Guidance Clinic, Boston, Massachusetts.
- E. L. Johnstone, Superintendent, State Colony, Woodbine, New Jersey.
- Jeanette Regensburg, Associate Professor of Case Work, Tulane School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Term Expires 1947

- Ruth Lloyd, Neurological Institute of New York, New York City.
- Lila McNutt, Director of Psychiatric Social Work, Division of Mental Hygiene, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Lee Yugend, Case Work Supervisor, American Red Cross, Winter General Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

Term Expires 1948

- George Pratt, M. D., National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.
- Mary Rall, District Superintendent, United Charities of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
- Mrs. H. C. Solomon, Head Psychiatric Social Work Department, Simmons College School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.

SECTION X—INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Chairman: Joseph P. Tufts, Regional Representative, National Housing Agency, Dallas, Texas.
Vice-Chairman: Abraham Bluestein, Executive Director, Labor League for Human Rights, New York City.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1946

Marion Hathway, Professor of Public Welfare, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Hertha Kraus, Associate Professor of Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
Grace E. Wilson, Chief of Personnel, Western Electric Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Term Expires 1947

John A. Fitch, Instructor, New York School of Social Work, New York City.
Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, New York City.
Frederick J. Soule, Director, Norfolk House Centre, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Term Expires 1948

Ewan Clague, Director, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
Myron Falk, Executive Director, Community War Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Mrs. Hasseltine Byrd Taylor, Lecturer, Department of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

SECTION XI—METHODS OF SOCIAL ACTION (Formerly Section IV—Social Action)

Chairman: Arthur E. Fink, Director, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Vice-Chairman: Howard E. Jensen, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1946

Major Alvin R. Guyler, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
Donald S. Howard, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Washington, D. C.
Edward M. Kahn, Executive Director, Atlanta Federation for Jewish Social Service, Atlanta, Georgia.
Robert H. MacRae, Managing Director, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit, Michigan.
George D. Nickel, Director of Social Relations, Personal Finance Company, Los Angeles, California.

Term Expires 1947

Helen A. Brown, Assistant Professor, Graduate Division of Social Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.
Eveline M. Burns, Consultant on Social Security, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C.
Edward S. Lewis, Executive Secretary, New York Urban League, New York City.
Alton A. Linford, Assistant Professor, Simmons College School for Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.
Bertha C. Reynolds, United Seamen's Service Representative, Personal Service Department, National Maritime Union, New York City.

Term Expires 1948

Louise C. Odencrantz, Executive Director, Social Work Vocational Bureau, New York City.
Masao Satow, Program Staff (Service to West Coast Evacuees) National Council, Y.M.C.A., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Gustav L. Schramm, Judge, Allegheny County Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Arthur L. Swift, Jr., Professor, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
Helen L. Witmer, Supervisor of Research, Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts.

SECTION XII—ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Anita H. Faatz, Assistant Director, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.
Vice-Chairman: Mary W. Rittenhouse, District Secretary, Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service, Brooklyn, New York.

Committee Members

Term Expires 1946

Blythe White Francis, Family Welfare Association, Los Angeles, California.
H. L. Lurie, Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations, New York City.
Guy Thompson, Executive Secretary, Community Chest and Council, Tacoma, Washington.

Term Expires 1947

Ethel Cohen, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.
Ralph A. Uihlein, President, Family Welfare Association of America, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Marian Voges, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

Term Expires 1948

Gertrude Binder, National Probation Association, New York City.
Virginia Howlett, Executive Secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Clare M. Tousley, Director, Department of Public Interest, Community Service Society of New York, New York City.

Nomination for 1946

THE report of the Committee on Nominations for election in 1946 is as follows: (Acceptances of the nomination have not all been received.)

For President: Arlien Johnson, Dean, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

For First Vice President: Robert P. Lane, Executive Director, Welfare Council of New York City, New York City.

For Second Vice President: Ruth Gartland, Professor of Social Case Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

For Third Vice President: Kate McMahon, Director of Medical Social Work, Simmons School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE following members of the National Conference of Social Work were nominated for the **Executive Committee**, term to expire in 1949. (Seven to be elected.)

Harriett M. Bartlett, Educational Director, Social Service Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Paul L. Benjamin, Executive Director, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fay L. Bentley, Judge, Juvenile Court, Washington, D. C.

Chester L. Bower, Secretary, Group Work Division, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas.

Douglas P. Falconer, National Executive Director, United Seamen's Service, New York City.

Anne F. Fenlason, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Evelyn W. Hersey, Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Florence Hollis, Director of Publications, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

John Ihlder, Executive Officer, National Capital Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

Margaret Johnson, Assistant Dean, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dorothy King, Acting Director, Montreal School of Social Work, Montreal, Canada.
 Reverend Almon R. Pepper, Executive Secretary, National Council Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Relations, New York City.
 Orville Robertson, Executive Secretary, Family Society of Seattle, Seattle, Washington.
 Helen Russell Wright, Dean, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

THE following members of the Conference were nominated for the **Committee on Nominations**, term to expire in 1949. (Seven to be elected.)

Edith M. Baker, Director, Medical Social Unit, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.
 C. H. Bogart, Director, Gladden Community Center, Columbus, Ohio.
 Lucia B. Clow, Associate Secretary, Family Welfare Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Karl de Schweinitz, Washington, D. C.
 Elizabeth Dexter, Director, Family Service Department, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, New York.
 Ruth Emerson, Director of Medical Social Work, University of Chicago Clinics, Chicago, Illinois.
 Francis H. Hiller, Field Director, National Probation Association, New York City.
 Jane M. Hoey, Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
 Irene Liggett, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, California.
 Sanford Sollender, Council of Educational Alliance, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Roy Sorenson, Associate Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Chicago, Illinois.
 Sophie Van S. Theis, Assistant Secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York City.
 Charlotte Towle, Associate Professor of Psychiatric Social Work, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
 Moss Tyler, Director of Case Work, DePelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau, Houston, Texas.

THE following Conference members have been nominated for:

SECTION I—SOCIAL CASE WORK

For Chairman: Virginia P. Robinson, Associate Director, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For Vice Chairman: Ruth K. Lynch, Case Consultant, Catholic Charities, New York City.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Elizabeth de Schweinitz, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
 Muriel J. Gayford, Department of Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
 Esther Haskins, Executive Secretary, Family Service Agency, Ft. Worth, Texas.
 Elsie Huseman, Assistant Case Worker, St. Louis Provident Association and Family and Children's Agency, St. Louis, Missouri.
 Esther Lazarus, Assistant Director, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Claudia Wanamaker, Chief of Recreation Service, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Illinois.

SECTION II—CHILD CARE

For Chairman: Dorothy Hutchinson, Faculty, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

For Vice Chairman: Robert C. Taber, Director, Division of Pupil Personnel and Counseling, Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Gladys E. Hall, Associate Professor of Child Welfare, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
 Kate B. Helms, Chief, Division of Child Welfare, State Department of Public Welfare, Columbia, South Carolina.
 Wendell F. Johnson, Director, Social Service Federation, Toledo, Ohio.
 Venita V. Lewis, Consultant, Social Service Division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
 Claire O'Neill, Superintendent, San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage, San Anselmo, California.
 Helen Weis, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SECTION III—DELINQUENCY

For Chairman: Ray L. Huff, Director of Welfare, Board of Public Welfare, Washington, D. C.

For Vice Chairman: Eileen Ward, Little Children's Aid, San Francisco, California.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Lottie Bialosky, Girl's Referee, Juvenile Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Rodney H. Brandon, Director, State Department of Public Welfare, Springfield, Illinois.
 Roy L. McLaughlin, Superintendent, Connecticut School for Boys, Meriden, Connecticut.
 Alice Scott Nutt, Assistant Director, Social Service Division, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Sumner Spaulding, President, Welfare Council of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, California.
 Miss Franklin R. Wilson, Superintendent, State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Pennsylvania.

SECTION IV—THE AGED

For Chairman: The Reverend Lucian Lauerma, Director, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

For Vice Chairman: Florence Sytz, Faculty, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Frieda Brackebusch, Social Planning Council of St. Louis, Richmond Heights, Missouri.
 Esther R. Elder, Director, Pasadena Welfare Bureau, Pasadena, California.
 Rita Fleming, Director, Graduate School of Social Service, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas.
 Dora Margolis, Director, Jewish Family Welfare Association, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Maurice Taylor, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 Rosa Lee Wessel, Faculty, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SECTION V—GROUP WORK

For Chairman: John McDowell, National Federation of Settlements, New York City.

For Vice Chairman: Edwin C. Berry, Urban League, Portland, Oregon.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Irene Anderson, Head Social Worker, The Children's Center, Roxbury, Massachusetts.
 Lucile M. Downey, Executive Director, Union Mission Settlement, Huntington, West Virginia.
 Helen D. Green, Executive Secretary, American Service Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 Kathleen Kelly, Girl Scouts, Inc., New York City.
 S. J. Schreiner, Executive Secretary, Southwest Area Council of Y.M.C.A., Dallas, Texas.
 Hollis Vick, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit, Michigan.

SECTION VI—COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

For Chairman: W. I. Newstetter, Dean, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

For Vice-Chairman: Dorothy Kahn, Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Hugo B. Anderson, Executive Director, Salt Lake County War Chest, Salt Lake City, Utah.

M. Ruth Butler, Health Section, Social Planning Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

Hedley S. Dimock, Director of Training, U.S.O., New York City.

Helen Hackett, Director, Division of Interpretation, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, California.

Samuel C. Kohs, Jewish Community Centers, San Francisco, California.

Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Associate Professor, George Warren Brown Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

SECTION VII—PUBLIC WELFARE

For Chairman: Grace A. Browning, Director, Division of Social Service, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

For Vice Chairman: T. J. S. Waxter, Director, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Helen Hayden, Resident Director, Kansas City Unit, Washington University School of Social Work, Kansas City, Missouri.

Walter B. Johnson, Assistant Regional Representative, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Ruth Olson, Director, U. S. Children's Bureau, Kansas City, Missouri.

Katherine Radke, Assistant Professor in Social Work, St. Louis University School of Social Service, St. Louis, Missouri.

Vlad F. Ratay, Reno, Nevada.

Arthur B. Rivers, Director, State Department of Public Welfare, Columbia, South Carolina.

SECTION VIII—HEALTH

For Chairman: Grace White, Assistant Professor of Medical Social Work, School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For Vice Chairman: Ray Everett, Social Hygiene Society, Washington, D. C.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Eleanor Cockerill, Associate Professor, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Arthur E. Fink, Director, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Arthur H. German, Executive Secretary, Oklahoma County Health Association, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Eleanor Lee Hearon, Director of Medical Social Service, School of Medicine and Hospitals, University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Honorius Hughes, Executive Secretary, Anti-Tuberculosis League of King County, Seattle Washington.

William F. Orr, Instructor in Clinical Neurology and Psychology, Vanderbilt School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

SECTION IX—MENTAL HEALTH

For Chairman: Hyman Lippman, Amherst H. Wilder Charities, St. Paul, Minnesota.

For Vice-Chairman: Kathleen O. Larkin, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Phyllis Blanchard, M. D., Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Douglas Campbell, M. D., Medical School, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Rebecca Glasmann, Psychiatric Social Worker, Veterans Administration, Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Teddy Stauff, Director of Social Service, St. Vincent's Sanitarium, Wellston Station, Missouri.

George S. Stevenson, M. D., Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.

Helaine Todd, Assistant Director, National Home Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

SECTION X—INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

For Chairman: Grace L. Coyle, Professor of Group Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Vice Chairman: Robert L. Kinney, Director, Division of Community Service, National CIO War Relief Committee, New York City.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Gilbert S. Decker, Salvation Army, Atlanta, Georgia.

Arthur Dunham, Professor of Community Organization, Curriculum in Social Work, University of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan.

Roy Head, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Constance Kyle, National Director, Personal Service Department, National Maritime Union, New York City.

Inabel Burns Lindsay, Associate Director, School of Social Service, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Arnold Walker, Council of Social Agencies, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SECTION XI—METHODS OF SOCIAL ACTION

For Chairman: Dorothea F. Sullivan, Director of Group Work, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

For Vice Chairman: Isidore Sobeloff, Executive Director, Jewish Welfare Federation, Detroit, Michigan.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers, New York City.

Eugene Jonquet, Case Work Supervisor, Family Society of Seattle, Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Arthur B. McGlothlan, State Social Security Commission, St. Joseph, Missouri.

S. Vincent Owens, Executive Secretary, St. Paul Urban League, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Margaret Payson, President, Children's Service Bureau, Portland, Maine.

Curtis W. Reese, Dean, Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago, Illinois.

SECTION XII—ADMINISTRATION

For Chairman: Merrill F. Krughoff, Community Chests and Councils, New York City.

For Vice Chairman: Margaret E. Rich, General Secretary, Family Society of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

For Committee Members (Three to be elected)

(Term expires 1949)

Paul T. Beisser, Secretary and General Manager, Children's Aid Society, St. Louis Provident Association, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs. Jackson W. Chance, San Marino, California.

Perry B. Hall, Executive Secretary, American War Community Service, New York City.

James M. Hepbrun, Director, Community Fund, Baltimore, Maryland.

Cornelia Plank, Director of Publicity, Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation, Los Angeles, California.

Ella W. Reed, Consultant on Professional Services, American Public Welfare Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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